TWO CENTS.

FOR SOUND MONEY

Some of the Letters Received by the Republican Committee.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

What the Democrats Hope to Secure in the East.

MILLIONS OF DOCUMENTS

The republican congressional committee receives many hundred letters in the course of a day, enough, in fact, to keep a big force of clerks at work upon the reading and answering of them. Among them are some curious communications, numbers of important ones, and at intervals letters cenveying information of an unusual character. One of the letters received today was from a resident of South Carolina, in closing a communication to a local demo cratic paper from William Miles Hazzard, who is described as a "dyed-in-the-wool democrat." Mr. Hazzard, in the course of his writing, records the following senti

While free silver will increase the wealth of silver miners, and more money not suitable to the trade will be in circulation, it is not going to benefit the rice planters and sugar planters, who will still have to cope with foreign competition, which means rice and sugar made so cheap by cheap labor that we cannot cope with them. For my-self, I shall vote for Maj. McKinley, as he represents sound money and protection; we have lived under it, prospered under it, and know that it is no experiment. Free silver and free trade does not suit our in-

"It cannot suit the south. The day is not distant when cotton planters will be forced to ask for protection from the increased annual shipment of cotton from Egypt and the factories from the formidable competi-tion that will arise from Japan and China. These branches of our southern industries have not yet felt the blight, as we have, in coping with Japan's, China's and Egypt's cheap labor. Is it prudent for them to aid in keeping sound money and protection

A Campaign of Education.

The republican congressional committee is conducting a campaign of education upthan was ever attempted before, probably, by any congressional campaign committee. The number of campaign documents that will be sent out this fall will run up into the millions. One Congressman from the on the financial question on a scale larger west, who called at congressional head-quarters today, made arrangements to have 30,000 documents sent into his dis-trict, and it is not the largest district in the country by any means. It is signifi-cant to note that the titles of these documents show them to relate mainly to the "Dingley on the Treasury Situation" and similar topics comprise the order. Before the campaign is over it is probable that two milkon documents will be distributed in Indiana and Illinois will be distributed in Indiana and Illinois alone.

One of the campaign documents which have been offered to the republican commit-tee comes from a Philadelphia printing firm, and is in the form of a great poster printed in red and blue ink, as follows: "16 to 1.

"What does it mean? "A silver dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as a gold dollar. When the ratio was established for the coinage of gold and silver dollars it approximately represented the market value of the two metals. An ounce of gold was worth about sixteen times as much as an ounce of silver. Now an ounce of gold is worth more than thirty times as much as an ounce of silver

Under our law whoever owns gold bulllon can take it to the mint and have it made into coins without any cost to him. That is free coinage of gold. The gold thus coined is worth a dollar, irrespective of the stamp, all over the world. The silver men demand that we shall do the same thing for silver without any change of ratio—that is to say, that every owner of silver shall be permitted to take it to the mint and have every fifty cents' worth of it stamped as a dollar, though it would be worth only its bullion value outside the United States.

That is what free coinage at 16 to 1

Senator Pettigrew's Resignation. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who will be recalled as one of the men who followed Senator Teller in his dramatic bolt from the republican national convention at St. Louis, was a member of the congressional committee. Since his departure from the republican party at St. Louis Senator Pettigrew has resigned his place upon the nmittee. The vacancy has not yet been

In this connection it has been remarked in political circles that there are a number of avowed advocates of the gold standard on the democratic congressional committee standing practically as much in opposition to the platform and ticket as Senator Petti-grew did but no resignations. grew did, but no resignations have been reported up to this date from the democratic committee.

Work of the Democratic Committee.

It is said that when the democratic national committee opens headquarters a few days hence, and gets down to business in earnest, one of the first subjects to be taken up will be the attitude of certain men toward the national platform and ticket. tho, having been nominated as presidentia electors on the democratic ticket prior to the Chicago convention, have since that time repudiated both the platform and the ticket, and are publicly credited with the intention to vote for McKinley.

This matter has come to open issue in Pennsylvania, where William M. Singerly, by reason of his revolt from the ticket, has been challenged by ex-Congressman Snowden, who has written the following letter

to the state central committee:
"As a democrat, who wishes to vote for the regular democratic nominees for Presi dent and Vice President, Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, at the next November election, I address you this letter: 'Are you going to reconvene the democratic state convention in order that it may give us a democratic presidential electoral ticket that will truly present the regularly nominated ticket above named and the platform upon which it was nominated, so that all loyal and it was nominated, so that all loyal and faithful democrats can safely and con scientiously vote for it, and in doing so feel certain that in the event of election the electors chosen will cast their ballots in the electoral college for Messrs. Bryan and

"I am led to ask you this question because I am led to ask you this question because I observe through the democratic newspapers that are loyally and faithfully supporting Mesers. Bryan and Sewall in this state that William M. Singerly's name is still at the head of the democratic presidential electoral ticket of this commonwealth, while he is personally in open rewealth, while he is personally in open re-bellien against the ticket and has boldly repudiated the platform upon which it was

nominated.
"He and a number of other prominent and influential Philadelphia democrats are openly engaged in a scheme to defeat our ticket and elect Mr. McKinley. He has even gone so far as to suggest the basis upon which he claims that the dissatisfied democrats and republicans can come together and elect Mr. McKinley hands down, to use his own language. Surely, you will see the neces-sity of your committee taking some steps to relieve the honest and loyal democrati from the embarrassing position in which they find themselves by reason of having such democrats on the presidential electoral

THE

They Are Now in an Unprecedented Dilemma Over Their State Ticket.

Gold Candidates Nominated and the Vice President on a Silver Platform.

Some of the democratic leaders are very greatly concerned over the situation in Maine. It embarrasses both Mr. Sewall and the party. The state is to vote in September, and yet at this late day the local democracy has not yet adjusted itself to the Chicago platform. The Maine democrats are not for silver, but for gold. They had so declared and made nominations before the Chicago convention met. Now, with Mr. Sewall on the national democratic ticket, they are asked to rescind that action and take other action. But how can they do it? How can they sing silver's song in a gold land? Their candidate for governor withdraws, and all is confusion.

Effect of a Big Republican Victory. Suppose their local campaign is a failure. Suppose they find it impossible to execute the necessary right-about-face. Suppose the republicans, profiting by their disorder roll up an enormous majority. These are not violent suppositions. Where will such a result leave Mr. Sewall? Will not those who protested originally against his nomination renew their criticism? And will not the discontent spread into the debatable states and affect the campaign there?

Sewall Not Likely to Be Removed. The talk of removing Mr. Sewall from the ticket is not heard in representative democratic silver circles. He would probably not be permitted to retire even of his own accord. A sort of marriage ceremony has been performed, whereby the democracy has taken Mr. Sewall for better or for worse. To undertake for any reason now to put him away would violate the sacred canon of

Won't Go to Watson.

But if divorce were possible, whom would the democracy take in his place? Not Mr. Watson. No populist in the south is more ur popular in democratic circles than Mr. Watson. No man has arraigned the democracy in severer terms. He gave as his reason for leaving the party that it was is competent and corrupt, and to make himself altogether acceptable to the populists all the south. Mr. Watson might please the populists of the west, but democrats no-

An Unprecedented Dilemma.

Altogether, the democratic dilemma is unprecedented. Mr. Bryan is hailed in popufinancial question. McCleary's answer to financial question. McCleary's absock on Money." "Populist Humbugs Exposed."

Allen and Jerry Simpson, high priests of Allen and Jerry Simpson, high priests of populism, anoint him with their approval, and Mr. Watson to v villing to stand on a national ticket with him. This is very disquieting in certain democratic circles. But rothing can be done about it, for the reason that in other democratic circles populist approval is openly and eagerly solicited. Chairman Jones of the national committee has presided over negotiations for the purpose of bringing the populists into camp. What May Happen.

Awkward as his present position at home is, Mr. Sewall, it is thought, may, before the end is reached, appear as the most distinctive democratic feature of the whole outfit. Nobody hails him as a populist. On the centrary, his straight democracy is cerified to by the vigor of populist assaults on

CONSULAR SERVICE REFORM.

Germany Appreciates the Wisdom of

Improving Its System. United States Consul Monoghan at Chemnitz regards it as meriting note that while earnest efforts are being made in the United States to reform the consular service, a movement is afoot in Germany to reform the consular service of that country so as to bring it up to the present efficiency of the United States. At the request of the government the Rhineland and Westphalian Union, for the protection of the empire's industrial interests, has handed in an exhaustive essay founded upon a thorough investigation, dealing with the necessity of this reform, and suggesting a better training for German consuls, especially in a practical school of commerce and traffic. They complain that the present service is too bureautocratic, and that the consuls are not closely in touch with their people as those of the United States, and that their reports are so delayed as to be of lit-

Another report from Mr. Monoghan shows forcibly just how far behind the United States all Europe is in the matter of electrical propulsion of railway cars. He says that the total number of electric railways, street and others, in Europe, went up in 1895 from 70 to 111, and the total length of lines from 700 to 902 kilometers (a kilo being 3,250 feet). Germany with 406 kilos leads the list. France comes next with 132 kilos, England has only 94 kilos and Portugal ends the list with 2.8 kilos.

MINISTER WILLIS.

Arranging His Affairs for a Speedy Return to Honolulu.

Mr. Albert S. Willis, United States minister to Hawaii, is arranging his affairs for a speedy return to his post at Honolulu. He came home on a regular leave of absence for sixty days, and his time is almost up. He has been at his home in Louisville for most of the time, and he is supposed to be there at present. It is probable that he will visit this city before his return to Honolulu, but as there is no special necessity for such action he may pro-ceed direct from his home to San Francisco. It was said that he might become a candidate for Congress, but his present program seems to show that he prefers his present diplomatic office.

Army Orders. Capt. James B. Aleshire, assistant quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at St. Louis, and ordered to duty at Chicago, chairman of the executive committee of in connection with the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, assistant surgeon, has been transferred from New York city to Fort Assinibolne, Mont., relieving Capt. Peter R. Egan, assistant surgeon, who is ordered to New York.
Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, 19th Infantry,

has been granted six months' leave with permission to go abroad. The leave of Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry, has been extended one month.

Mr. McAdoo's Movemon... Assistant Secretary McAdoo has returned to the city from Lynchburg, Va., where he went to attend the funeral of Mrs.

MAINE DEMOCRATS TO TAKE THE STUMP

Prominent Populists Who Will Be Heard.

'CYCLONE' DAVIS MAKES AN ADMISSION

Talk as to the Probability of Watson's Withdrawal.

FUSION PLANS IN KANSAS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.-Among the speakers who will take the stump for the populist ticket will be Senator Butler and Chairman Taubeneck, Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute, Robert Shilling of Milwaukee, Senator Allen, Nebraska; Senator Peffer, Kansas; Gov. Llewelling, Kansas; Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas, Mrs. Roberts of Colorado and many others, including Coxey and Carl Brown. Mr. Debs is a strong supporter of the initiative and referendum. The currency will be the pivot around which the majority of the speeches will revolve, and the women who will be sent out will make that their special point of attack. Mrs. Roberts made a speech in the convention seconding the nomination of Bryan, and in the five minutes that she was before the convention won for herself the reputation of being one of the most forcible and logical speakers that has ever addressed a populist gathering. "Cyclone" Davis was discussing the outcome of the convention with a party of friends in the Lindell corridors last even-

ing. He said:
"There were a thousand men in that convention who differed with me and there could have been but one result—the selec-tion of Bryan. It was a case of either making them believe they were wrong and myself and little band of 250 were right, or give up. We had to give up, of course We were not all statesmen and the thousand on the other side were neither fools nor

traitors. We concluded they were right." WATSON'S WITHDRAWAL.

Silver Republicans Inclined to Expeet It.

BUTTE, Mont., July 27.-Senator Mantle and Representative Hartman have arrived here. Both say they will support Bryan because he is a bimetallist and not because he is a democrat. When the question is settled they will be republicans in all things once more

"While I deplore that the populists put

up another ticket," said Mr. Hartman, "yet I think that in thirty days there will be but one bimetallic ticket in the field. I think Watson will allow his name to be withdrawn. The ticket, from a point of good politics, must be Bryan and Sewall. On second thought, Watson and the men who nominated him must concede this." Mr. Mantle said: "I regard the action of placing an independent ticket in the field by the populists very bad politics, as the populist party has been crying for free coinage so many years, louder than the others. It is one of their cardinal principles of faith. I believe the vast majority of th populist party is honest and sincere in the advocacy of bimetallism, consequently I believe influence will be brought to bear to get Watson to withdraw.

FUSION IN KANSAS.

Populists and Democrats Expected to Work Together.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27 .- Relative to fusion with Kansas democrats and populists, the Times prints an interview with ex-Congressman William A. Harris, in which he said:

"The Kansas plan is for the populists in their state convention at Abilene, August 5, to indorse the Bryan and Sewall electors whom the democrats will name at Hutchinson the preceding day."

Continuing, ex-Congressman Harris said "It is generally understood that there will be a fusion in Kansas this year, although there have been no conferences on the subject, and consequently no plans have been formulated, but fusion is in the air. will nominate our candidates for state officers and telegraph the democrats the rewe will indorse theirs."

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, who was present during the interview. is quoted as saying there was nothing else to do but accept the plan, and ex-Congress-man Jeff Hudson voiced the same senti-

Today, under a Topeka date, the Times prints an interview with ex-United States Senator John Martin, who approves of the plan as far as it goes. He, however, would have conference committee appointed by the Hutchinson and Abilene conventions to arrange the details. Populist ex-Governor Llewelling of Kan-sas, in a published interview, also approves

of the plan of fusion. United States Senator William A. Peffer passed through this city on his way home from the St. Louis convention. He said: "The mass of the populist party wishes to see William J. Bryan the next President, see William J. Bryan the next President, and no matter what difference of opinion may arise, nothing can prevent him from carrying every southern state. He will also carry every western state." He added, slowly, "He will carry Kansas by 50,000

WESTERN GOLD DEMOCRATS.

A Conference Likely to Be Held at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.-L. C. Krauthoff, who went to Chicago to attend the conference of gold standard democrats, has returned to this city. It is said, in connection with his return, that as soon as possible a conference of local gold standard democrats will be held to call a mass meeting for the near future. Prominent demo-crats will make speeches, and it is said Fred W. Lehmann, a St. Louis attorney who stumped the state for the democratic party four years ago, will be one of them. Mr. Lehmann was one of the delegates from Missouri to the conference of gold democrats in Chicago Thursday.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN WORK

Soon to Begin in the Republican Chicago Headquarters.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- The Tribune says: It is practically settled that S. A. Perkins, the American Republican College League and member of the executive committee of the National League, will be given the place of first assistant secretary under Secretary Osborne of the national republican campaign committee, with headquarters at New York.

There were no signs of life about national republican headquarters yesterday, everything being closed tight in accordance with instructions issued by Chairman Hanna. A man was sent to the headquarters early in the day to get the private mail of Mr. Heath and some of the other members of his staff, but with this exception no one entered the rooms during the day. This week will witness the beginning of active campaign work. The work thus far

the latter part of the week after Mr. Hanna's return from New York. MCKINICSY AT CLEVELAND.

Will Not Return to Canton Until Wednesday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27 .- Mai. Mc-Kinley today decided to remain in Cleveland until Wednesday next, and will re turn to his home at Canton on that day. He spent the morning at Windemere, the home of Mr. Hanna, quietly chatting with the members of the household and a few callers. This afternoon, if the weather permits, he will review from the stand in front of the city hall the great centennial bleycle parade, which is scheduled for 3 o'clock. The weather is very threatening, however, and it is possible that the parade may have to again be postponed on account Chairman Hanna, who will depart for New York this evening, has arranged to meet all the party leaders in the east.

PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH.

Captured a Hospital and Shot Three Insurgent Prisoners. HAVANA, Cuba, July 27.-During recen skirmishes in the provinces of Pinar Del Rio and Santa Clara the insurgents left eighteen killed on the field, among the dead being an Amazon, and retired with their wounded. The troops had one officer and twenty soldiers wounded.

Major Vglesias has dispersed an insurgent force at Congo mountain, province of Matanzas. He captured the enemy's camp and destroyed a hospital used by the insurgents. The latter had five men killed and the troops captured two prisoners. The insurgents have fired upon an Arte misa train at the farm of Belumen, prov-ince of Pinar Del Rio. They removed the rails and derailed the cars. The governor of Pinar Del Rio, Senor Rodriguez San Pedro, was traveling on the same train.
The insurgents have also derailed three passenger cars of a train near Consolacion.

province of Pinar Del Rio. Fourteen insurgents have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at aCrdenas, prov-Three insurgent prisoners, Luis Muro, Miguel Alvarez and Rodriguez Antonio Cairo, were shot this morning at the castle

of San Severino, Matanzas.

The insurgent leader, Clotiloe Garcia, has caused to be delivered to officers representing Colonel Molina, eight soldiers who had been captured by Garcia's forces in the attack. in the attack on Macagua.

In order to prevent the passage of a convoy of provisions and ammunition bound for Caibaguan, the insurgents have burned the bridge over the river Tunicu, near

Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara.

Another train has been dynamited in the Nuevitas district of the prevince of Puerto Principe. There was no loss of life.

A man named Francisco Zayas Govin, coming from Guaraice ed. coming from Guanajan and going to Managua, this province, has been detained by the police on the suspicion that he is an agent of the insurgents.

The insurgent leaders in the province of

The insurgent leaders in the province of Santiago De Cuba are prohibiting the farmers from preparing their fields for the next crop of sugar cane.

After the arrival of the reinforcements on their way from Spain to this city, Captain General Weyler will assume personal direction of the campaign against Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar Del Rio.

The combined columns of the battalions of Barcelona and Navarro have been engaged at the Colony of Jobo, this province, with a numerous force of insurgents. The ents. The latter retired with the loss of eleven men killed. The troops lost two officers killed killed. The troops lost two officers killed and thirteen soldiers were wounded. The military governor of Guira, Melena, Havana province, in reconnoitering

detachment of troops, has had a skirmish with an insurgent force, during which the younger brother of the notorious insurgent leader II Ynglesito was killed. The military governor of San Juan de Martinez, province of Pinar del Rio, with a force of troops, has been engaged for five hours with the insurgents, commanded by Herrera and other leaders, at El The insurgents in retreating left nineteen killed and carried away many wounded. The troops had one officer and welve soldiers wounded. During later skirmishes in the province of Santa Clara the insurgents lost eight

BRITISH PREPARED TO LAND.

Panic During the Session of the Na-

tional Assembly in Crete. ATHENS, July 27 .- A dispatch received here from the Island of Crete says that while the national assembly was sitting on Saturday a panic occurred, and the Turks prepared to attack the Christians, whereupon the commander of the British ironclad Hood lowered five boats with which to land a force of marines. Order was restored, however, before action became necessary.

During the disturbances a Turk was killed by a shot fired by another Turk. Three battalions of Turkish infantry were landed at Retimo Saturday. Several skirmishes have taken place between Retimo and Heraklion.

Sixty Cretan volunteers have landed on the island.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Socialists Debating the Admission of Anarchists.

LONDON, July 27.-The International so cialist, labor and trade union congress opened this morning in St. Martin's town hall. The session was devoted to wrangling as to whether anarchists should be admited. A group of anarchists present behaved in a noisy and turbulent manner, and the chairman promised to have a force of police handy to expel them from future sessions, if necessary. The question of admitting anarchists was not decided when the session was adjourned. The scene while the session was in progress was almost indescribable. There

was great confusion, much noise and dis-order intermingled with violence, while the question of admitting anarchists was being liscussed. Several attacks were made upon the platform, but the would-be orators were violently hurled off. The attempts made to eject the riotous anarchists failed. and finally the chairman adjourned the meeting.

The noisy demands of the anarchists pro

duced the most bitter feelings among the socialists, who very generally resolved at a meeting of the British section this afternoon to shut the door in the faces of the anarchists tomorrow and to employ police freely to eject them if necessary.

BURIED UNDER RUINS.

Disaster at the Wreck of a Burned

Building. CHICAGO, July 27.-A dozen laborers en gaged in clearing up the wreckage of the recent fire at the Diamond Match Company's building were buried in the debris pany's building were buried in the debris early this morning. The men were working on the second floor, when, without warning, the roof and second floor fell, carrying the men to the first floor, and burying them in a mass of watersoaked matches and smouldering timbers. All of the men were extricated alive though more release series. extricated alive, though more or less seri-ously injured. None of them will die.

Dr. Jameson's Case.

LONDON, July 27.-The trial of Dr. Jame son and his associates in the Transvaal raid reached a concluding stage today. Sir Edward Clarks and Sir Frank Lockwood, for the defendants, occupied all the morn-Tardy, his mother-in-law, who died last Friday. Mr. McAdoo will start tomorrow for Gloucester, Mass., to resume his inspection of the naval militia organizations. He will return to Washington on the Dolphin, which will wait his arrival at Gloucester. meeting of the committee some time in government.

MERELY ANNOUNCED CONSULAR CHANGES THEWHEELMEN'SSIDE

Only a Brief Notice of the Quartermaster General's Retirement.

REASONS FOR THIS NEW DEPARTURE

Gossip About General Batchelder's Probable Successor.

OFFICERS IN LINE

A special order was posted on the bulle tin board at the War Department today,

"By direction of the President, the re tirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Brigadier General Richard N. Batchelder, quartermaster general of the army, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 80, 1882. is announced. General Batchelder will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service."

Flanking this simple announcement, so unlike many of its predecessors in similar cases, were two memoranda in explanation of the charge in form and practice. One of these statements was as follows:

"A. R. 771 says: " . . . Orders eulogizing the conduc of living officers will not be issued except in cases of gallantry in action or performance of specially hazardous services.

"The Secretary of War decides that under this regulation the practice of announcing the retirement in general orders of general officers and chiefs of War Department bureaus be discontinued, and that hereafter retirement of such officers shall be an

retirement of such officers shall be an

nounced in special orders, as was the prac-tice prior to 1892." The other memorandum contained the following extract from the annual report of the Secretary of War for 1895:
"The operations of the quartermaster's

department during the year, as well as for the whole period of the present quarter-master general's incumbency, about to close, have been conducted with marked economy and efficiency." Great interest is taken in military circles in the question as to the successor of Gen. Batcheleder at the head of the quartermas-ter's department. The office is a most im-portant one, controlling the disbursement of several million dollars annually and there are business reasons why it should not be allowed to remain vacant for any length of time. The impression prevails at the War Department that the appointment will be made before the close of the present week. It is vested in the President, who is re-stricted in his selection, however, to the quartermaster's department of the army any member of which is eligible for the place, regardless of his rank. There are excellent reasons for the belief, however, that the President will make his selection from the list of officers in the grade next below that in which the vacancy exists.

Col. Sawtelle's Chances. There are but four officers in this list, who rank in the order of seniority as follows: Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, stationed at New York; Col. M. I. Ludington, stationed at Chicago; Col. James M. Moore, stationed at New York, and Col. George H. Weeks, stationed at Washington, D.C. Th chances apparently favor the appointment of Col. Sawtelle, who, being next in line of

promotion, might be regarded as the most logical successor.

In the event of the promotion of one of the four colonels, of which there is not a doubt, other promotions will occur in the quartermaster's department as follows: Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Hughes, to be colonel Maj. John V. Furey, to be lieutenant col-onel, and Capt. Charles A. Booth, to be major, leaving a vacancy in the grade of captain to be filled by transfer from the

TWO OFFICERS IN DANGER.

Tried by Court-Martial and Sentenced to Be Dismissed.

Two officers of the army have been convicted of serious infractions of the regulations and stand in great danger of losing their commissions. The officers in question are Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cavary, and Capt. M. F. Jamar, 14th Infantry. Capt. Ayres was convicted of using malicious and false language concerning a brother officer, Capt. Wm. Davis of the 10th Cavalry, and Gen. Brooke, commanding the department in which the offense occurred, approved the findings of the Inasmuch, however, as the sentence involv ed the dismissal of the officer, it was neces sary to submit the case to the action of the President, who alone is authorized to act in such cases. Several points are said to have been raised against the President' approval of the sentence in this case, the chief of which is the allegation that the proceedings were not according to law and the regulations, and consequently

should be set aside. Capt. Jamar was conviced of charges of intoxication and failure to meet his just bligations and was similarly sentence dismissal. In the course of his trial the remarkable plea was raised by Capt. Ja-mar's counsel that he was legally irresponsible because of moral insanity. On this ground his counsel argued that he was not amenable to trial, but was more prop erly a subject for the physician. The two cases are now in the hands of the President for action, and the result is awaited with some interest in the army. Capt. Jamar is a native of Maryland and is well known in this vicinity. If the Presiden agrees with his counsel he will disapprove the sentence of the court and probably or-der the officer to treatment at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane. In case however, he thinks that the officer was properly tried and convicted he will an prove the sentence and order his name to be dropped from the army register.

AGUIRRE'S CASE.

Instructions of the State Department

to Consul General Lee. Acting Secretary Rockhill has cabled to Consul General Lee at Havana to see that George W. Aguirre, whose case was described in Saturday's Star, is accorded his full rights as an American citizen under the treatles with Spain covering such cases. The friends of the prisoner in this country are apprehensive that he will not receive fair treatment at the hands of Spanish authorities. Mr. A. Aguirre, brother of the prisoner, had an in-terview with Mr. Rockhill at the State Department Saturday afternoon in regard to the taking of measures to insure him a fair legal trial.

Personal Mention. Mr. Colton Maynard, after spending

month in Montrose, Pa., has gone to Dorset, Vt., for the remainder of his vacation Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Infantry, is Capt. George F. Foote, retired, is visiting friends at 816 15th street.

Postmaster General Wilson returned to Washington today after spending the few days at Chillicothe, Ohio, and

To Be Examined for Retirement. Lieut, E. S. Prime of the navy, having been reported physically disqualified for promotion to the grade of lieutenant com-mander, by reason of defective hearing, has been ordered to examination for re-

Charlestown, W. Va., home.

Many Made as the Result of Mr. Chilton's

Mr. Hammond's Resignation Called For-Alleged Cause of Trouble and

What His Friends Say.

Inspections.

The State Department has recently been giving much attention to the conduct of the United States consuls, and in consequence it has been found necessary to call for resignations in the cases of a few of these officers. The chief of the consular bureau, Mr. Chilton, has made a close personal inspection of the consulates in Mexico, and at present is engaged in a similar investigation of the affairs of the Canadian consulates. In the case of the Mexican consulates the effect of his work was the removal of several consular officers, while the Canadian tour has already resulted in a demand for the resignation of United States Consul M. P. Thatcher at Windsor, Ont. Henry C. Smith, consul at Santos, in Brazil, has also been invited to g've up his commission, and other changes may be expected, according to the results of the close inquiries that are being made in the administration of many of the consulates. A month ago the United States vice consul at Paris, Mr. Shropshire, was displaced, but as he was the appointee of the consul general, this was a matter that did not directly concern the State Department. In all of ese cases the department has declined to

tention to duty, incorrect personal habits and failure to observe the spirit of the consular regulations. Mr. Hammond's Case.

make public the reasons for making changes, contenting itself with the simple statement that the resignations have been

called for for the good of the service, but it is understood that the reasons do not

generally go beyond such matters as inat

A more interesting case than any of those named, however, is that of Mr. Edward P. T. Hammond, United States consul at Budapest. He has been asked to resign on the general ground that he is not acceptable to the Austrian government. Representations to that effect have been made to the State Department by the officials of the Austrian government, and the consul's resignation has been demanded in the name of the Secretary of State. Rea-sons are never asked for in such cases. It is sufficient for the State Department to know that its consular representative is persona non grata. Specific charges against him are not essential. His being obnoxious to the government to which he is according to the government to which he is according to the specific product in the specific product is always and the specific product in the specific product is always and the specific product in the specific product is always and the specific product in the specific product in the specific product is always and the specific product in the speci credited is always considered a paramount reason for his recall. This practice is in accordance with that of all foreign countries with which the United States has business relations.

Although the officials of the State De-

partment are diplomatically silent on the subject, it is learned from other sources that charges have been filed against the official conduct of Consul Hammond. One of the charges is that the consul attended a ball given by Count Festetics in honor of the King of Hungary, in May last, without the formality of an invitation, and asked the Countess Festetics to dance with him. an honor which that lady is said to have Another charge is that, on several occa-

sions, when representing the United States in an official capacity, he was intoxicated. These charges were forwarded to the State Department two months ago by Mr. Townsend, secretary of the United States lega-tion in Vienna.

The State Department requested Consul General Judd at Vienna to investigate these allegations, and that official returned a report sustaining all the charges. He added that Consul Hammond is persona non grata with the government of Austro-

Hungary. Where the Trouble Began.

According to one story Consul Hammond's troubles began with the opening of the millennial celebration on the occasion of a visit to Budapest of United States Minister Tripp and Captain Dorst, the military attache at Vienna. It is said that Minister Tripp, not being in the best of health, had to leave the place where the ccremonies were in progress before the departure of King Franz Joseph. Whereupon Captain Dorst is said to have remarked to Count Szapary, who was in charge of the foreign diplomats: "I don't think Minister Tripp should have left before the king." This utterance was said to have been im mediately rebuked by Consul Hammond, and from that moment he has not been on speaking terms with Captain Dorst or with Secretary Townsend of the legation, who

forwarded the charages.

Consul Hammond has many friends in this country, and they are trying to induce the State Department to reconsider its ac-tion, without much show of success, how-Dr. Thomas B. Hammond of this city is his brother, and he is interesting himself in the case. So is Senator Gibson of Maryland, who claims him as one of his con stituents.

The Other Side. Dr. Hammond says he has proofs in hand

to show that his brother is the victim of a conspiracy. He says he has a letter from Count Festetics, addressed to Count Gabor Pejacsevics, in which letter Count Festetics stated that Consul Hammond was duly and properly invited to the ball given by him, and had a right to attend. The letter further states that Hammond conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner, and expresses the hope that on future occasions of a similar nature he may have the pleas-

ure of the consul's presence.

Another gentleman, who claims to have attended the ball in question, says that the Countess Festetics not only did not refuse to dance with the consul, but that she was his partner four times during the evening. With regard to the assertion that Consul Hammond is persona non grata with the government, the same gentleman declares it to be without foundation. Con-sul Hammond, who has been in Budapest four and a half years, is said to have maintained the best of terms, social and official, with the leading men of Hungary, and is reported to be a personal friend of the prime minister, Baron de Banffy.

Military College Details.

First Lieut. William W. Wright, 2d Infantry, has been detailed for duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, relieving First Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 17th Infantry. Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as professor of military science and mathematics at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre county, relieving First Lieut, Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Infantry. First Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, 1st Ar tillery, at his own request, has been re-lieved from duty at the Peekskill Military Academy, New York. Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as military instructor at De Paw University, Greencastle, Ind., in place of First Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, 20th First Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, 10th infantry, been, at his own request, relieved from

duty at Hillsdale College, Michigan. Result of a Political Quarrel. ORLANDO, Fla., July 27.-Captain W.

Balley Tucker, general manager of the Tavares, Atlantic and Gulf railroad, was shot last night by Alfred St. Clair Abrams, prosecuting attorney of Lake county. The shooting occurred at Tucker's home. The physicians say Tucker may recover. Abrams was lately the anti-railroad candidate for the legislature in Lake county. He was defeated, and charged that Tucker had brought it about by unfair means.

point.

9. Horses, animals and vehicles traveling on the streets and avenues running northerly and southerly shall have the right of way over those traveling on the streets.

last address as well as the new one.

Present Their Protest to the Commissioners Today.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN RULES

Cyclists Claim the Police Discrimi-

nate Against Them.

THE DISCUSSION

Commissioner Truesdell and Acting Engineer Commissioner Burr heard the protest of the bicyclists this morning in the absence of the regular board. The hearing took place in the board room, and beside a committee from the L. A. W., a delegation from the United Wheelmen of the District of Columbia and some unattached bicyclists were present to hear the discussion. it was more of a discussion than a regular hearing, and Commissioner Truesdell, who is himself a bicyclist, took an active part in it.

The committee of the L. A. W. presented the following memorial, setting forth the changes recommended in the existing regu-

"We respectfully petition that the followng changes be made in the police regulations, and that the other regulations referring to vehicles or regulations governing the streets be more strictly enforced: "That section 12 be changed so as to pro-

hibit vehicles from being driven across inersecting streets at a speed greater than ive miles an hour." "That vehicles of all kinds be required, when turning corners, to first proceed to middle of street before making turn into an intersecting street.

"That vehicles of all kinds be required to carry a suitable light after dark.

That a special squad of mounted police be selected, whose duty shall be to look af-ter teams and see that they follow the po-lice regulation in the same manner as the mounted police look after wheelmen who ransgress the regulations "We would also suggest that a number of

wheelmen, preferably members of the League of American Wheelmen, be appointed special police without pay, supplied with a badge and power to assist the police in enforcing the regulation governing the streets. Their duty being to look after offending drivers and ridge and power to assist the police in enforcing the regulation governing the streets. fending drivers and riders, and to see that glass and other like substance is not thrown or deposited in the streets. When they see such violation, to place the of-fender under arrest and turn them over to the police for prosecution.
"We do not believe that the law permit-

ting drivers to cross the crossings at the same speed as between streets and limiting the cycle rider to six miles an hour is equitable. If the riders are forced to slow down at crossings the drivers should also be restricted. We would suggest that it would be better to allow both of these we we the same speed at crossings as between the streets and make a regula-tion making a bicycle rider or driver liable for arrest for reckless riding and driving.

Let the police be the judge of reckless riding. For instance, at an ordinary street crossing it would not be reckless to cross at a speed of, say, twelve miles an hour, but if a street was crowded or crowds are apt to collect at 9th and F streets, 7th and F streets, 9th and Pennsylvania avenue and 7th and Pennsylvania avenue, or other like streets, it would be reckless, and they should be arrested and fined in proportion. We believe this would be a more satisfac-tory regulation, as the majority of riders and drivers slow up when crossing such crowded streets as much for their own protection as for that of the pedestrian. protection as for that of the pedestrian. With this regulation the reckless would be the only ones who would suffer. As it is now, a rider with what is known as a low-gear—when the feet turn faster than those who ride with a high gear—is apt to be arrested, because the majority of the polloo and citizens gauge the speed of the rider by the rapidity with which he is turning his feet. We would state for your benefit that most of the 'scorchers' ride with high gears, as it requires the most expert high gears, as it requires the most expert high gears, as it requires the most expert wheelman to ride over twelve miles an hour with a low gear, and an expert wheelman has too great an idea of his own danger to ride along the street at a faster speed

than now allowed by the regulation.
"Explanatory of the section asking that rehicles be required to proceed to the middle of the street before making a turn, would state that it is a common practice for both the driver and rider to cut the corners close to the curb, no matter whether turning to the right or left, often collid-ing with some other vehicle or pedestrian crossing the street or traveling in the op-posite direction. For instance, a vehicle proceeding north and desiring to turn to the left, will make a sharp turn to the left the left, will make a sharp turn to the left, proceed a short way on the south side of the street and then cut across to the north or correct side of the street. or correct side of the street.

cases another team or cycle is either collided with or has to stop suddenly to keep

out of danger.
"We are sure that pedestrians will agree with us that there is as much trouble with this as with fast driving or riding, and that the majority of accidents occur in this way, "We have noticed that cars do not slow

"We have noticed that cars do not slow down when crossing streets. No attention is paid to this by the police.

"We do not desire that special privileges be granted wheelmen, but that they be granted the same privilege as other users of the streets. The cyclers are not quite as bad as they are painted. Some are, and are even worse, in fact, some should not be allowed on the streets, but the majority. are even worse, in fact, some should not be allowed on the streets, but the majority are not, and we believe if certain riders are given power to force other riders to obey the regulation that they can assist the po-lice wonderfully and in a short time have the teamsters and riders so used to follow ing the rules of the road that a majority of those complaining will cease. Of course, we are aware that pedestrians are continually complaining against the driver and rider, but if the rider should complain every time they are incommoded we are sure that the authorities would think the

riders are not alone to blame.

"In conclusion would respectfully call your attention to the following rules of the road which we would like to have you approve and have published in the daily parameters." pers, which, if followed, would obviate in a great measure the troubles which are occasioned by the misuse of the streets."

Rules of the Road. Applicable to all persons who travel or use the streets within the District of Co-

lumbla, either on foot, or by bicycle, horses, or any kind of vehicles. 1. In passing one who is approaching turn to the .ight. 2. In passing another going in the same

direction pass on the left. 3. While moving keep along the right-hand side of the center of the street. 4. Draw up alongside of the curb before stopping.

5. No one shall stop on the crossings at the street corners, nor in the middle of the 6. No one shall stop suddenly, or turn suddenly, except when necessary to avoid collision; all persons moving faster than three miles an hour must slow down gradually before either stopping or turning corner or turning from a straight course 7. No horse shall be driven immediately behind nor within fifteen feet of a person or vehicle traveling in the same direction. 8. Pedestrians shall have the right of way for the purpose of crossing the street, on the cross-walks at the corners, and must

not cross or enter the roadway at any other

the United States or Canada if ordered at card. Persons leaving the city for any, period should remember this. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the

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